

Published daily except on Saturdays by The Jerusalem Post Ltd. Founded in 1932 by GERSON AGRON
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Annual Subscriptions: IL 52
Single Copy: 15 Agorot

Vol. XXXVII, No. 9994*

THE construction of hotels to accommodate the swelling flow of tourists is going according to plan.

HOTEL construction projects are already under way to meet requirements until 1965, when 300,000 visitors are expected. Indeed if all the approved blue-prints for new hotels, extensions to existing premises and the construction of holiday camps are duly translated into bricks and mortar, there will be room by 1965 for 350,000 guests.

The bewildering pace at which investment is moving into the hotel business has transformed the current shortage into a likelihood of the opposite problem. Hoteliers are already concerned lest the investment Centre give its approval to the erection of further hotels over and above the generous estimates of the Tourist Industry Development Corporation's five-year plan.

Demand for tourist accommodation is not infinitely elastic. It may be that the number of foreign tourists will treble in four years' time and substantially exceed 300,000. The world trend is to tourism and more tourism. But if it does not, and if many more hotels are built nevertheless, the rate of room occupancy will decline, and lead to a crisis in the hotel trade, with a renewed clamour for loans and assistance reminiscent of the years 1956 and 1957.

Yet the paradox remains as a hangover from the days of shortage, that whilst too much capital is offered for new hotel construction, it will be hard to find all the money needed for completing the existing programme. In order to foster and stretch urgently needed private investment, the Government originally offered to lend up to 50 per cent of the capital required. Even though this proportion has been lowered as the profitability of private investment in the hotel business became apparent, the Government is saddled with the obligation to supply IL60m. out of a total investment programme costing IL140m.

Most of the Government's contribution will have to be made during the next four years, at the rate of IL12m. a year. The Tourist Industry Development Corporation will do its best to sell shares of its own on the stock market, but will nevertheless be dependent for the bulk of its expenditure on advances from the Development Budget. It would seem reasonable for this excess of private capital for new construction to be channelled simply into the work already in progress. But unfortunately investors want to build their own hotels, and are not keen merely to acquire a minority holding in someone else's property. There is here a complicated investment problem, which rightly belongs to the banking sphere.

The banks do indeed have a hand in the development of hotels. Dr. Forer stressed recently that 17 per cent of all credits put out by the General Mortgage Bank in 1960, amounting to IL6m., went on loans to tourism. But he added that practically the whole of this sum originated from the Tourist Industry Development Corporation. The bank did not raise capital by itself or use its own funds for the purpose. It contented itself with earning bankers' charges on handling Government funds originating mainly in the Budget.

The general problem facing Israel's investment authorities is no longer merely to seek more private capital; the task is rather to determine the proper placements that will allow investment funds to do most good. The increased liberalisation of finance and trade does not mean that the Government should slacken its planning function. Its participation in a project by lending money or even giving the privileges of an approved "investment" includes the obligation to ensure that the money has fair prospects of a good return. It would therefore seem advisable to freeze further new hotel construction by denying approved status to any new projects in this field for, possibly, two years. By then it will be possible to review the situation through checking how the inflow of tourists compares with present estimates. Meanwhile every effort should be made to complete the existing programme with the least possible recourse to Government funds. This is a challenge which falls fairly and squarely within the responsibility of the country's banking services.

SAVE FOR A RAINY DAY...



The New Burmese Ambassador U Maung Maung presented his letters of credence to President Ben-Zvi. Foreign Minister, Golda Meir represented the Government at the ceremony. U Maung is shown arriving at Beit Hanassi with Mr. Avraham Gilboa, Chief of Protocol and Aluf-Mishne Yosef Carmel, the President's Aide.

Knesset Votes to Dissolve; Elections Set for August 15

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Bill on the Dissolution of the Fourth Knesset passed its final reading yesterday, without opposition. Minority amendments proposing that elections be held on July 18 or August 1, instead of on August 15 as proposed by the Law Committee, were defeated.

The present Knesset will continue to serve until the convocation of the Fifth Knesset.

When the bill came up around 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Members began to trickle in to the Chamber. Even the Government table, which has generally been empty of late, showed signs of life, with six or seven Ministers at their places. One hundred Members took part in the vote.

After some brief opening remarks by the chairman of the Law Committee, Dr. Zerah Wahrhaftig, the sponsors of the minority motions defended their proposals.

Advocating elections on July 18 were Mr. S.Z. Abramov (General Zionists), Mr. Nahum Nir (Abdukt Ha'avoda), Dr. Moshe Seneh (Communists), Mr. Yosef Kuashir (Mapam) and Mr. Yosef Shofman (Herut).

Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz (Agudat Yisrael), who proposed August 1 as the election date, had no objection to July 18 except that it fell during the Nine Days of Ab, and elections there would not be in keeping with the mourning spirit of the period.

Matter of 4 Weeks
Dr. Wahrhaftig, replying on behalf of the Committee, argued that in any case the earliest feasible date was July 18, so that the entire difference of opinion boiled down to a matter of four weeks. Moreover, there were those who preferred to delay the elections until after the Eichmann trial and until after the census is taken.

In the vote on the minority motions, Herut, Mapam, the General Zionists, Abdukt Ha'avoda, and the Communists voted in favour of July 18 elections. Voting against were Mapai, the National Religious, Aguda, and Poalei Aguda. The motion was defeated, 57-41.

The vote on the third reading was adopted by a showing of hands.

Communists At Moscow 'Summit'
MOSCOW (Reuters). — Leaders of the eight-nation Warsaw Pact — Communist counterpart of Nato — met here yesterday for "summit" discussions expected to cover world problems including Laos, Germany and Berlin. No details have been released and yesterday's issue of "Pravda" merely reported the arrival of the delegations.

FLN Terror Seen Warning Of Intransigent Stand at Evian

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Considerable, if undemonstrative, dismay has been caused in Paris by the savage blows which the FLN has dealt the conference table—even before the scheduled opening of the peace parley at Evian Friday week—and which constitute an unambiguous warning.

The rebels have in effect served notice of their rejection of the Gaullist — and Bourguibist — thesis of an independent Algeria linked with the rest of the Maghreb in a close economic and ideological partnership with France and the West.

While the intransigent stand adopted by the FLN may not be definitive, it has been expressed quite categorically in speech, in diplomatic action and physical violence.

Rebel "Premier" Ferhat Abbas "We Fight On" broadcast last week has been amplified by the FLN political spokesman, Ahmed Boumendjel, who told the African People's Conference in Cairo: "Peace negotiations may fail through French colonialism over Sahara." He added: "The Sahara is Algeria." Initiating the Algerian Francophone extremists' slogan, "Algeria is France."

At the same time, Boumendjel denounced the U.N. as "an organization dominated by imperialism," and he further declared that "African solidarity must be thwarted in Algeria as it was in the Congo." In other words, the FLN leaders are intent on building up a "Lumumbist" Algeria with the blessing of Abdul (continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Moshe Novomeysky Dies in Paris

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Moshe Novomeysky, a pioneer in the exploitation of the Dead Sea minerals. He died in Paris yesterday at the age of 38.

Novomeysky was born in Bargin, Siberia, in 1878. He studied in Russia and Germany, coming to this country in 1920 after spending some years studying the possibilities of exploiting the Dead Sea.

In this country, he was Managing Director of the Palestine Potash Co., the Palestine Mining Syndicate, the Jordan Exploration Co. and had many other interests as well. He published many books including "The Dead Sea," "Siberian Life and Given To Salt," and was a regular contributor to numerous journals, including "The Jerusalem Post."

Analysis in 1906.
In 1906, Novomeysky studied the first chemical analysis of water from the Dead Sea and it was then that the idea occurred to him that it would be possible to extract potash and other chemicals from it. He visited this country for the first time in 1919 and took some Dead Sea water back to Russia with him for analysis in his laboratories in Siberia. The following year he returned here and established a residence in Gederah where he had settled the year before.

That same year Novomeysky submitted a memorandum to the High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, requesting a franchise to operate a plant at the Dead Sea. In 1921 he presented his plans to the British Government.

After several years of strenuous efforts to raise sufficient capital for the project and to obtain the approval of the Colonial Office, Novomeysky finally succeeded in obtaining a 75-year franchise to operate a plant at the Dead Sea. On May 22, 1929, an agreement was signed granting Novomeysky a 10-year lease of the Dead Sea area for the purpose of operating a plant at the Dead Sea.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday sent a telegram of condolences to Mrs. Bertha Novomeysky, in which they expressed their shock at Novomeysky's death.

Kennedy Asks for \$2,000m. Increase in Defence Budget
WASHINGTON (AP). — President Kennedy yesterday asked Congress for a boost of nearly \$2,000m. in America's defence programme primarily to strengthen the Polaris missile submarine and Minuteman missile projects.

Mr. Kennedy said he asked this increase in defence budget because the U.S. must continue to have "the ability to survive a first blow and respond with devastating power."

Army Purge In Jordan Said Over UAR Line

BEIRUT (Reuters). — The pensioning of five Jordan Army officers, announced in Amman yesterday led to strong rumours here, of dissension in Jordan.

The officers were known here to be supporters of Akef Faez, Jordan Defence Minister, whose resignation was announced on Monday.

Lebanese press reports said the resignation of Faez was caused by dissatisfaction over King Hussein's new policy of rapprochement towards the UAR.

The five pensioned Jordan Army officers included Major-General Akkash, who was pensioned on Monday.

Another was Brig. Mustafa Khassawneh, who was a member of the State Security Council in 1959. The other three officers were two colonels and a major.

The Lebanese Prime Minister, Saeb Salam, in a press statement yesterday welcomed the move as a step aimed at a rapprochement between the UAR and Jordan.

He said information available to his Government showed that such steps would bear fruit in reestablishing the bonds "which give Arab fresh strength in facing dangerous Israel aggression."

The Jerusalem Old City daily "Falastin" yesterday quoted Syrian Army Headquarters as officially announcing the reopening to all traffic of the road between Damascus and the Jordan border. The Syrian border has been closed to traffic from Jordan since 5 p.m. and 4 a.m. daily since last September.

Gunman Wounds King of Yemen

ADEN. — The Imam Ahmed of Yemen was shot and slightly injured by an assailant during an official visit to Hadramout on Monday, according to reports received here yesterday.

A cable received here today by Mohammad bin Mohammad Basma, Amir (Governor) of Beit al Fahih Province near Hadramout, who is visiting here, said the Imam was "in good condition."

No official announcement has been made on any deaths in the incident. But reports reaching here said the assailant, Lieut. Alalash, shot himself after the incident. Two persons were said to have died in hospital.

Two nephews of the Imam and a sergeant were seriously wounded in the attack and are in hospital.

A police officer, Sharif Al-khulim, has been arrested as a suspected accomplice.

French Oppose 'Warlike' SEATO Motion on Laos

Souvanha Predicts But Split Seen Unlikely

BANGKOK. — France dissented from the idea of a "warlike" resolution on Laos at yesterday's restricted session of the SEATO powers here, and the chief delegates continued discussion of their differences over the dinner-table last night.

One key factor in the situation was a statement by Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, who is understood to have told the conference he had received information on Monday's Kennedy-Gromyko meeting and that no firm reply from Russia to Britain's ceasefire proposals could be expected until after the SEATO meeting which is expected to end today.

French conference sources said the Americans wanted to go further than the French in invoking the clauses of the South-East Asia Treaty against "non-direct aggression."

France, with her memories of the long Indo-China war, has from the start of the conference stood out against any strong commitment to guarantee Laotian integrity, observers said.

French sources said they did not think France would abstain when the resolution was voted on today, "but it all depends on the wording."

Tomorrow he will meet with President de Gaulle leaving later the same day for London for talks there until Saturday, when he returns to Paris. Then he will return home via Moscow and Peking.

Baghdad Moves To Stop Petrol Riots

BAGHDAD (AP). — Military Governor-General Ahmed Shalabi yesterday banned all public gatherings of more than seven persons in Baghdad, threatening "severe measures" against persons committing acts of violence.

The ban, said an official announcement, is aimed at preventing "stages of imperialism" exploiting increased petrol and oil prices to cause harm to the Iraqi Republic.

The carrying of all weapons "even authorized ones" is also banned throughout the city.

The measures, said the official statement, were aimed against elements who for the last two days have been practicing violence to try to force the Government to drop the increased prices of petrol and lubricating oil. Among other things, the increase led taxi drivers to strike.

Petrol prices have increased from 100 to 120 fils (100 fils equals 28 U.S. cents) a gallon. A slightly smaller increase went on lubrication oil. The Governor-General said that "rash anarchists" were dragging tyres and smashing windows of public buses, private cars and some taxis.

He also announced a curfew beginning at 1200 GMT in the ultra-nationalist Adhamiya area in north Baghdad.

A British Foreign Office spokesman here expressed

Soviet Arms Airlift Continues, Says U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP). — The State Department said yesterday there has been a lull in the fighting in Laos, but latest reports show the Soviet arms airlift to the rebels is still continuing.

The Department's Press Officer, Mr. Lincoln White, said this picture of the military situation in Laos, 24 hours after President Kennedy's White House meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

An Illyrian airliner crashed in flames near Nuremberg, West Germany, last night, killing all 32 persons aboard.

The Fourth Glass: Lord of Carmel with the Coffee

Both Mr. Rusk and the French representative, Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, are flying to India tomorrow. Each will meet Prime Minister Nehru. The British Foreign Minister, Lord Home, on his return to London tomorrow, is scheduled to meet at dinner the Laotian neutralist Premier, Prince Souvanha Phouma, who is at present in Paris (see col. 7).

The SEATO Secretary-General, Mr. Pote Sarasin, said the Laotian Government has not asked for SEATO's military intervention, and pointed out that SEATO cannot take any action unless so requested.

He told a news conference that the SEATO Ministers at present are avoiding any step which would jeopardize negotiations for a peaceful solution to the Laotian crisis.

Mr. Pote said the question of how long SEATO should wait for a Russian reply to the British note had not been discussed in council session.

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We mourn the death of
Moshe A. Novomeysky
Pioneer of Dead Sea development
and founder of the Israel Potash Industry.

DEAD SEA WORKS LTD.
MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

The Board of Directors,
the Management and all the workers
and staff of
FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS LTD.
mourns the passing away of

M. A. NOVOMEYSKY
Founder of the Company and father of the
Chemical Industry in Israel.

Ephraim Fuchs Esther Rubik
MARRIED

Tel Aviv, March 26, 1961

With deep regret the death is announced
in Paris on March 27, 1961 of

Moshe Novomeysky
after three grave operations.

Interment will take place in Israel.
Details and date will be announced later.

First time in Israel!
A Special Passover offer
A free can or jar of dessert
with every purchase of
three cans or jars of the
same dessert.
Kasher lo-Pessah

SUPER-SOL
TEL AVIV JERUSALEM

Strictly kosher wines and liquors
known for their quality.

ולאדברני
בוסות
פידמן

on matzot
MILK MARGARINE
RICH IN VITAMINS A + D
נשר לפסח

Histadrut Rewards Efficiency

Kibbutznikim, Inventors Among Prize Winners at Ceremony Today

TEL AVIV. — The construction foreman and the engineer of the atomic reactor at Nahal Rubin, a fruit tree grower at kibbutz Ein Harod, and the X-ray team at the Beersheba Hospital are among the 30 recipients of the Seventh Annual Histadrut Labour Prize.

The awards — IL250 for individuals and IL400 for groups — will be made at Beit Leisani this evening at 6. They are awarded for efficiency and productivity in agriculture and industry. This year's winners, chosen from 100 candidates, include 12 individuals and eight groups. They are:



The Nether team which installed Kilo No. 3 at the Haifa plant.

(Photo by Rosenblum)



Miriam Laviat, of Kfar Gladi, with her prize brocoli.

● The field of fruit tree growing and landscaping at Kfar Gladi, for his high productivity in cotton picking during the past two seasons.

● The team of workers in the Vukran Foundries in Haifa, whose internal discipline and cooperation resulted in a 37 per cent rise in production last year.

● Yisrael Galanti, a fork-lift operator at the Vukran Metal Works in Petah Tikva, who built a series of installations for regulating and measuring the flow of time.

● A team of workers at kibbutz Haifa, through whose joint efforts high yields of cotton were achieved in July.

● Yisrael Galanti, a fork-lift operator at the Vukran Metal Works in Petah Tikva, who built a series of installations for regulating and measuring the flow of time.

● The X-ray team at the Central Hospital in Beersheba for its efficient operation of the expensive installations and its devoted service to the population of the Negev.

● David Lustig, of the Shoshani printing firm in Tel Aviv for his exemplary work of over 50 years in the printing trade.

● The two-man team responsible for setting up the

new standards for stenographers

TEL AVIV. Young women who wish to be graded as professional stenographers will be required to have a thorough knowledge of Hebrew composition and office work under new standards set by the Clerks Union this week.

As from April 1, young women starting office work will first have to undergo a test given by the Youth Labour Exchange.

David Zafir, a Be'er Ya'acov veteran and member of kibbutz Ein Harod, for his half-century of pioneering efforts in

the field of fruit tree growing and landscaping at Kfar Gladi, for his high productivity in cotton picking during the past two seasons.

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No Marked Decline in Foreign Deficit Predicted Before 1965

By DAVID KRIVINE, POST Economic Reporter

Calculations made in the Treasury and in the Bank of Israel show that, at the existing rate of progress, Israel can meet its foreign currency commitments up until 1964-65, without drawing on major sources of foreign finance (such as the proposed \$500m. loan from Western Germany).

By that date, however, present sources of capital inflow (such as U.S. aid and the U.S.A.) will have diminished to \$200m. a year, whereas the trade deficit will remain at its present level of \$300m. Accordingly, all the foreign currency estimates now held by the Bank of Israel will be used up to cover the difference between these two figures.

Output is expected to increase by eight per cent each year. This is likely to involve a rise in imports of the same amount, reaching close to \$900m. in four years' time. Even if expenditure at double the present rate, i.e. 16 per cent, they will reach \$1,800m., leaving the deficit only slightly reduced.

Export estimates now held by the Treasury and the Development Loan Fund and hopes to receive in addition the \$75m. grant-in-aid and agricultural surpluses.

THE Kfarata Local Council on Monday night approved its IL1.5m. budget for 1961-62, which is IL200,000 more than the current year's budget. There will be no increase in rates.

The increase in exports over the past two years has been at a higher rate than expected. This boost may be maintained in the export of minerals (potash and phosphates) and in tourism — which has already been set a new target by 1964-65 of \$70m. On the other hand, other industrial exports face increasing price resistance in foreign markets, especially with the gradual increase of the local currency component in manufactured exports.

Imports Until Now

Industry has depended up to the present on imported machinery. Now that Israel is growing most of its foodstuffs locally, the next stage is to expand the export of machinery.

The new duty of 20 per cent on all imported equipment is a step towards protecting local production from foreign competition. In the past these imports were acquired at an exchange rate well below that prevailing for exports.

Industrialists can expect to find machinery manufactured in Israel more expensive at present in the first year than the imported products, even with the 20 per cent tariff.

The sum of imports must nevertheless keep rising as output and exports increase, since most raw materials are imported overseas. If the rise in imports can be confined to six per cent a year, then the deficit may be reduced to a figure close to the sum of capital inflow that is hoped will be available in 1964-65. These capital sources are expected to divide as follows (in \$m.):

1960 1961-5

U.S. economic assistance 30 30

U.S. Bonds and other foreign loans 175 45

Remaining foreign loans 30 30

International agencies and other loans 15 30

Foreign transfers and gifts 30 30

Reservations 100 30

Investments 30 30

Total 410 200

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Two British Views On Israel Aid to Africa

By S.J. GOLDSMITH, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Israel's activity in helping under-developed countries in Africa has had an ambivalent reaction in British Government circles.

The Colonial Office, and especially the Minister, Mr. Iain Macleod himself, welcome Israel's activity on the grounds that, if Israel did not operate there, then Czechoslovakia or some other Iron Curtain country might have got in.

On the other hand, the Board of Trade, backed by a number of industrialists, is suspicious that, in due course, Israel may become a competitor in African markets, though on a small scale.

The two attitudes are noted in connection with Monday's opening here of a three-day meeting of an 11-member development assistance group to discuss ways of giving greater economic and technical aid to industrially under-developed territories.

The conference is being attended by representatives from Britain, the U.S., France, West Germany, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands and the Commission of the European Economic Community.

Reparations will finally terminate in 1964, but the inflow of goods will continue slightly beyond that date.

Meanwhile the Government is negotiating with the U.S. for an aid programme in the 1962 fiscal year that will be roughly comparable with that of the present year. The Treasury has put in for a loan of \$300m. from the Development Loan Fund and hopes to receive in addition the \$75m. grant-in-aid and agricultural surpluses.

Output is expected to increase by eight per cent each year. This is likely to involve a rise in imports of the same amount, reaching close to \$900m. in four years' time. Even if expenditure at double the present rate, i.e. 16 per cent, they will reach \$1,800m., leaving the deficit only slightly reduced.

Export estimates now held by the Treasury and the Development Loan Fund and hopes to receive in addition the \$75m. grant-in-aid and agricultural surpluses.

THE Kfarata Local Council on Monday night approved its IL1.5m. budget for 1961-62, which is IL200,000 more than the current year's budget. There will be no increase in rates.

The increase in exports over the past two years has been at a higher rate than expected. This boost may be maintained in the export of minerals (potash and phosphates) and in tourism — which has already been set a new target by 1964-65 of \$70m. On the other hand, other industrial exports face increasing price resistance in foreign markets, especially with the gradual increase of the local currency component in manufactured exports.

Imports Until Now

Industry has depended up to the present on imported machinery. Now that Israel is growing most of its foodstuffs locally, the next stage is to expand the export of machinery.

The new duty of 20 per cent on all imported equipment is a step towards protecting local production from foreign competition. In the past these imports were acquired at an exchange rate well below that prevailing for exports.

Industrialists can expect to find machinery manufactured in Israel more expensive at present in the first year than the imported products, even with the 20 per cent tariff.

The sum of imports must nevertheless keep rising as output and exports increase, since most raw materials are imported overseas. If the rise in imports can be confined to six per cent a year, then the deficit may be reduced to a figure close to the sum of capital inflow that is hoped will be available in 1964-65. These capital sources are expected to divide as follows (in \$m.):

1960 1961-5

U.S. economic assistance 30 30

U.S. Bonds and other foreign loans 175 45

Remaining foreign loans 30 30

International agencies and other loans 15 30

Foreign transfers and gifts 30 30

Reservations 100 30

Investments 30 30

Total 410 200

U.S. economic assistance 30 30

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Foreign transfers and gifts 30 30

Reservations 100 30

AIR TERMINAL HOTEL OPENS TODAY

Avia Offers Round-the-Clock Service for Travellers and Air-Crews

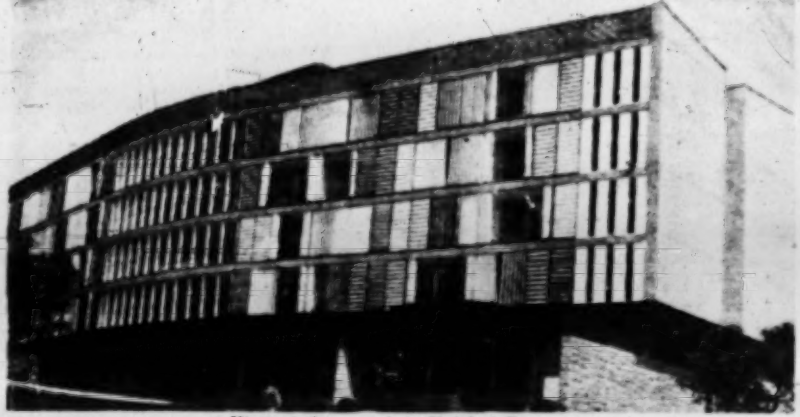
By PAUL KOHN

THE banana-shaped Avia Hotel, opening today, fills several gaps. It is the only luxury hotel between Lydda Airport and Tel Aviv, — in fact the only one between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. It is also close to the country's international air terminals and can be considered part of the worldwide boom of new hotels mushrooming almost on top of the jet runways.

To many an oldtimer the idea of a hotel near an airport is like building a chalice inside a volcano. But modern architectural devices can so divert and absorb noise that airport hotels can still maintain that almost holy stillness felt on entering the carpeted lobbies of good hotels. "Acoustic ceilings," sound-absorbing wall-to-wall carpeting (with Gumavir bottoms) and special furniture upholstery are features at Avia. The double insulated walls also keep down the jet decibels. Furthermore the hotel is built parallel to the main Lydda runway, so that it will not get a broadcast of exhaust blast from planes taking off.

7 Minutes from Airport

The virtual standstill of air traffic at Lydda on Saturday has prevented the development here of the "outlet" to the airport, so popular on Sundays in Europe. On the other hand, nowhere in the world do so many relatives and friends see travelers off and welcome them back as at Lydda — and it apparently makes little difference if they arrive in the middle of the night. Often Lydda Airport is the liveliest place in Israel at 2 a.m.



View of the new Avia Hotel at Savyon.

Avia, only seven minutes drive from the present terminal, will serve these air and road commuters well. Instead of driving by night to Haifa or further afield, they can catch up on sleep. In this respect, rather than give in to the temptation of full bookings for months ahead, the Avia hotel will keep 20 per cent of its rooms free until 6 p.m. every day.

Persons taking early morning flights will also often prefer to make the trip to the airport the day before and have a night's rest before their flight. There is a 24-hour-a-day sherut taxi service from the hotel to the airport terminal and Tel Aviv. Avia also has a communications system constantly linking it to the airport, providing up-to-the-minute information on incoming and outgoing planes and facilities for booking rooms. A duty-free shop gives purchasers

immediate delivery at the airport.

The biggest welcome of all for the new hotel will be from air crews. Six airlines have already signed contracts with Avia for accommodating their crews, and other negotiations are in progress. Four out of every ten beds at Avia will be occupied by flyers. For them flying is work, not tourism, and they welcome above all every hour of sleep they can get between flights. Most foreign airline planes arrive here at night — sometimes in the early hours — and leave again the next morning. Until now, crews have spent the night at hotels in the Tel Aviv and Herzliya areas, usually a 40-minute drive away.

Cheaper Luxury

The new hotel offers round the clock service at its snack bar and restaurant (the restaurant at the airport closes at 11). There is also a bar. The Avia claims to be the only hotel in Israel where it is possible to be charged for bed only, but one may also eat there, at rates considerably below those of other luxury hotels. There is also a "day rate" for rooms between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. These are IL12 for a single room (IL19.50 night rate), IL18 for a double room (IL29.50) and IL7.50 (IL10.50) for a third bed. All the rates include service charges. Room service provides delivery 10 to 15 minutes after

an order has been received, depending on pressure. The kitchen, spreading generously over 150 sq. metres, is strictly kosher and has the most up-to-date equipment, much of it manufactured in Israel. Chief cook is Eugenio Nerwini, previously of the Hotel Balances at Bellevue in Lucerne, who spent eight years at the Sharon and two on Zim passenger liners. He has 15 cooks working under him. The entire staff numbers about 90 persons.

The 100-room, six-story building is situated on a 30-dunam olive grove 13 kilometres from Tel Aviv. It is equipped with air conditioning and central heating, which can be regulated in the rooms by guests. Four floors are occupied by bedrooms, each with a different colour combination. There is nothing undertone or "quiet" about these colours, with the exception of the grey carpets. They are combinations of purple, red, turquoise, banana lemon and beige.

All rooms face either south or north and each has a balcony. Each is sub-divided into a sleeping room, sitting room and bathroom. Dividing the first two are curtains of bamboo-like rattan, imported from Hong Kong and beautifully made by blind persons in Jaffa. Other features of the rooms are the telephone plug in bathrooms, four-channel radios and "ready to switch on" installations for television sets.

His Biggest Scoop

Local Journalist Launched Avia Idea

A CHANCE conversation, one afternoon in October, 1958, seems to have been the beginning of the project which culminated in Israel's first "aviation hotel," the Avia. Mr. Theodor Levite, then a newspaper man, was talking to Mr. George Taussig, Manager of Alitalia. The old-dilapidated hotel at Lydda Airport was being pulled down, Mr. Taussig remarked. "A new one ought to be built." "Why shouldn't we do it?" said Mr. Levite. Mr. Taussig gave a huge laugh and said "Who are we to build a multi-million investment?" Mr. Levite, now the company's Managing Director, recalls. Two-and-a-half-years later, the six-story Avia Hotel was up, and ready for the opening today. The figure 29 seems to have had some lullabistic propensity. Today is March 29, the groundbreaking ceremony took place on January 29, 1959, and the company was registered on October 29, 1958.

Government Support

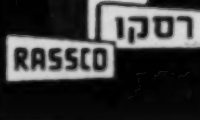
After their conversation, Messrs. Taussig and Levite went to Teddy Kollek for an opinion. He promised full Government support, because, he said, the idea was good. It would solve the acute problem of accommodating people arriving at Lydda at odd hours, travellers in transit, and air crews. They told Kollek they hadn't a penny, but intended to approach various wealthy and influential friends abroad who might be interested in investing. A few days later they registered a company, Avia Hotels Ltd.

be in Paris in three weeks. "I had to make a crucial decision," remembers Mr. Levite. He had nothing in writing, and the hotel was "still on Mars." He resigned after 11 years with his newspaper and secured the services of Harry and Kurt Levy of the Sharon Hotel as full-time consultants for Avia.

Rassco Joins In

Marx was shocked when Levite told him in Paris that he had left his job. "Perhaps you misunderstood," he said to Levite, who said that he was going ahead with the project. Returning to Israel, Levite approached RASSCO. He proposed that the Californian investors should hold half the company's shares, while the other half would be made up by RASSCO together with Government loans. RASSCO would invest in dollars from its various subsidiaries in the U.S. An agreement was signed with RASSCO on August 29th of September, 1959, under which RASSCO also became the general contractor. RASSCO was in due course to pass on its investment to individual shareholders abroad, and did so, to about 10 Californian investors. It was RASSCO's first investment in the hotel business. The next morning "I woke up as managing director of the company," its office-boy and

Shortly afterwards, the Californians, who kept their promise to the letter, called two foundation meetings in Los Angeles and in San Francisco. Levite was given 24



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Israel's Aviation Hotel and welcomes to the opening its Promoters and Investors from the U.S.A.

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Dr. Jacobson Adm.

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AVIA HOTEL

AND TO ITS GENERAL MANAGER MR. THEODOR LEVITE

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Our sincere congratulations to

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Mr. D. Akady & Mr. U. Appenzeller - Architects
Messrs. Burshtein, Bornstein, and Co., Engineers
on the occasion of the festive opening of the
Avia Hotel

which is equipped with 4 modern "Nechushtan-Schindler" lifts.

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Sincere wishes to

the Management

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KFAR SABA

To the AVIA HOTEL
on its opening
BEST WISHES



ARKIA
Israel Airlines

OUR BEST WISHES
TO THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF
OF THE
Avia Hotel
ON THE OPENING OF THE HOTEL

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AND STAFF OUR HEARTIEST WISHES
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and AVIA HOTEL

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We raise our glass, and drink
"LEHAYIM!"

to Israel's First Aviation Hotel
"AVIA"

CARMEL MIZRAHI

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AVIA HOTEL

On the Opening Day

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Tel. 82041

Executed all the upholstery work for the new hotel

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On Its Opening

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On the Opening

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AN AVIA HOTEL INTERIOR



One of the 100 bedrooms of the new Hotel.

Greetings to Avia
On Its Inauguration

Congratulations and Best Wishes

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To the owners and managers of

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and to the "RASSCO" Company

our sincere wishes on the

occasion of the inauguration of the

AVIA HOTEL

77-78

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GREETINGS

FROM

EL AL

ISRAEL'S NATIONAL AIRLINE

TO

AVIA

ISRAEL'S AVIATION HOTEL

Young Germany 1961 (IV)

Generation Without Roots

By Walter Z. Laqueur

A recent British visitor to Germany, himself a teacher by profession, says that German youth today seems to be without ideas, without faith and without guidance. It is a sceptical generation, politically immature, democratically naive, strongly opposed to militarism, or to discipline of any sort. Friedrich Sieburg, one of West Germany's leading essayists, thinks the new "sceptical generation" is uncritical and therefore defenceless, while a writer in "Der Monat" has said that West German youth is neither nationalist nor European, neither anti-Semitic nor anti-Nazi, neither pacifist nor militarist, neither materialist, idealistic nor realist. "It is nothing at all, and I find it horrible."

Such generalizations are frequent and often reveal more about the writer than about the young generation, which simply may not yet have had its say. There is indeed a little idealism in German youth today in comparison with the generation of their fathers. In a country whose history has been marked by the darkest chapters of modern history, this may not be a bad thing, especially when we remember some of the things done by the fanatics of the S.S. The young people of today are preoccupied with their careers, much to the disquiet of their elders, who would gladly see them devote less time and energy to their individual interests and more to collective aims. But they prefer to be left alone. The Third Reich has been acted as a powerful deterrent against collectivism. The reverse side of the medal is the lack of public spirit.

Encouraging Signs

There are also encouraging signs: class and caste count for less and authority commands no automatic obedience. Neither teachers nor parents are implicitly trusted as advisers or intellectual guides. What they have heard about German history has not made them particularly proud of it, and among many there is a sense of belonging to some wider European society. However vague a feeling this may be, it is a factor to be reckoned with. The British observer quoted above remarked that one "never hears the national anthem today, and even to him it earns one disapproving looks as it is slightly indecent to pull any national emotional strings. German youth is not irreverent or nationalist, and has little understanding for the 'lost territories'; it is political.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

LABOUR MALADIES

Haaretz (non-party) calls on the Histadrut and its employers' organization, including the Civil Service Commission, to cooperate in an effort to put a stop to widespread absenteeism in all spheres of the country's economy, ranging from industrial workers to white collar and business employees. The paper, which bases its conclusions on the results of Yehoshua Gilboa's survey of the Haifa industrial plant, claims that the worker who stays away from work by dint of pure calculation as to income tax, national insurance and differential pay, not only does not lose but actually gains in comparison with the worker who stays at his job throughout the month. Herut attempts to prove that the Manufacturers Association, which demands the revision of cost-of-living allowance payments, actually does not employ more than 60,000 industrial workers out of the country's 126,000. Yet in its negotiations with the Histadrut, the agreement it concludes go for the whole country and if it gives in the whole country will suffer. The jubilee celebrations of the Agricultural Workers Union, writes Davar (Histadrut), are the holiday of the Israel Labour Movement, practical Zionism and the State. Jewish independence was won the very day the Jewish farm worker, the agricultural worker, the

ically apathetic in its pursuit of simple pleasures. This apathy was even more palpable five or seven years ago, when "ohne mich" (Count Me Out) was the universal catchphrase of the day. Since then, there has been a phase of greater willingness to get involved. Whether this is all for the good we shall only know later. There are thoughtful people who feel that the revolt against authority has gone too far, that a young generation without roots or loyalties exposed to great dangers, and that the spirit of suspicion towards the present regime is not conducive to the growth of sound democracy in Germany. All this is very true, but one fails to see how it could be otherwise. It is an outstanding example of the fathers eating sour grapes and the children's teeth being set on edge. And yet encouraging signs are by no means absent.

The Ludin Story

I realized this perhaps vividly when an elderly physician told me the story of Mrs. Ludin and her children one evening last winter in a Tübingen restaurant. "Frau Ludin lives in this city," he remembered. "I did remember: I was a boy when the Reichswahr officers Ludin, Scheringer and Wendt were arrested for subversive Nazi activities in 1930. That was an exciting case, and it became even more so when Scheringer, in prison, announced his conversion to Communism after long discussions with his fellow prisoners and a series of unsatisfactory meetings with Hitler and Goebbels. Ludin, on the other hand, remained a staunch National Socialist, rose rapidly to some power and importance in the Third Reich, and extended protection to his old comrade Scheringer, who had meanwhile become a farmer in Bavaria in spite of their political differences."

Scheringer survived the Hitler regime, begot a great many children, and of whom live in East Germany today and told his story in an incredibly naive, rambling but highly revealing autobiography published in 1959. Ludin, having become German Ambassador to Slovakia before the Third Reich's collapse, was duly arrested a year or two later. The Czech authorities demanded his appearance, with a number of his children, and a big trial of war criminals. Ludin, who had been a prisoner of war, was not in command, he is re-

ported to have said, "and I am responsible for whatever happened at Pressburg." He felt bound to appear as a witness for the defence, was extradited and, in due course, tried and hanged.

So far the story is fairly well known; in German right-wing circles Ludin's *Opfergang* (sacrifice) has become part of the standard hagiography. My acquaintance went on to tell me what he felt to be the truly shattering sequel:

"You know, I met Frau Ludin only the other day. She told me how she had tried in vain to talk to her children about their father. 'No, mother,' they said, 'we don't want to hear about him. We've heard a very different story and we know better. At school and in the youth movement they have told us all about the Nazis and all about the ideals father gave his life for; and we don't want to hear of him more.' My acquaintance was deeply shocked. 'I only wish,' he added indignantly, 'that I knew what they are teaching young people nowadays — is it to be ashamed of their own parents?' But he ended, almost in a tone of resignation: 'You know, it may be something more than a break between the generations.'"

This is the last in a series of four articles. The previous ones appeared on March 1, 15 and 21.

Readers' Letters

LOST TREES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read the article "Trees Lost in the Woods" by Mr. Dean, in your issue of March 23, 1961, with great interest. I was astonished to read that the head of the Land Development Authority has been misleading the public with false figures. But it may be that Mr. Weitz has been engaged so long in propaganda work for the J.N.F. throughout the world that he can no longer easily distinguish between scientific fact and dream figures. So I can find some justification for his false statistics. But if Mr. Dean is right, I cannot justify, and the public certainly will not see it, to justify the shocking fact that the mortality rate of our trees is so high as to be almost unbelievable.

If Mr. Weitz and his family, now responsible for our afforestation, are not sufficiently expert to prevent this "massacre" of our trees, for which we and the Diaspora pay, let them call in an expert from outside to teach them how to keep our trees alive. I saw a "from outside" in the United Nations, when the United Nations sends from India to Peru where questions of afforestation arise. I am certain that in his hands the afforestation rate would fall. If Mr. Weitz prefers a non-Israeli and a non-Jew, so be it. But there is no time to lose. An expert should be brought here at once. Says Mr. Dean: 63 per cent of our trees die. Shocking.

Yours etc.
EDWARD GOITIN
Jerusalem, March 24.

GLUT OF FISH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In reply to Mr. D. F. Fournier's communication in your issue of March 26, permit me to explain that we requested the Economic Ministry to stop fish imports because of the prospects of a glut on the local market with the renewal of fishing activities in the Red Sea. There is indeed already a glut resulting from the yield of our Red Sea fish, and the recent fish and fillet imports from abroad.

Medium-sized Red Sea fish are being sold to fish merchants at 40-50 agrot, and 25 kg. fish at 80-120 agrot.

When the larger fish began to come in from the Red

Sea, they were sold by the merchants at up to 11.50 per kg., while Tnuva charged 11.20-1.80 per kg. Today, large-sized Red Sea fish are being sold by Tnuva at 80 to 120 agrot and to the consumer at 11.10.

The suggested solution of opening independent fish shops involves heavy investments which the fish industry cannot afford. The logical solution is that merchants agree to forego unreasonably high profits and content themselves with 30-50 per cent.

Yours etc.
Israel Fishermen's Association
Haifa, March 27

WAITING FOR A PHONE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I applied for a telephone two-and-a-half years ago. So far, I have not got it. In the mean time, the tenants of the same building, who moved in after the registration date of my application, have received theirs. Apart from obvious favouritism in distribution, it is my firm belief that no progress has been made by our telephone service, for one must wait today as long as one had to 10 years ago.

No private company would have dared to risk such delays.

Yours etc.
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, February 8
Ministry Replies

M. F.'s application was submitted on August 21, 1958 and refers to the "Mikve Israel" telephone exchange which carries the greatest telephone load in Tel Aviv. Close to 2,000 applications for new telephones are registered among them many which were submitted before that of your correspondent's, and which have not yet been filled — due to the shortage of lines.

We wish to point out that two new telephone exchanges have been installed in his building — one for an apartment which moved in 1956 and the other because of a very serious illness in the family.

In accordance with the development plans of the Ministry of Posts, a new telephone exchange is now being constructed in the western section of Givat Aviv. On the opening at the end of the present year, with an initial capacity of 3,500 lines — many applications will be filled.

Medium-sized also that of your correspondent.

D. MOLAD-MENDELSON
Public Relations Officer
Ministry of Posts
Jerusalem, March 14.

NATURE NOTES

March Hares

YOU say "as mad as a March hare", because March is the month when hares mate, and few animals show the excitement of this period more than hares, which are as a rule the most timid of animals, and with most animals, but they are hunted by so many birds and beasts of prey, and last not least by men — and they have no weapon whatever to defend themselves. They are swift in flight, their only hope.

But during the mating season the hares forget their fear and fight extraordinary duels among themselves, the lady concerned sitting at some small distance, and watching with saucer eyes. The males rise on their hind legs and ram blows on each other's heads with their front paws, so loud you can hear the whacking, and they let you approach pretty close, only moving themselves at the last moment.

Our Israel hares (*Lepus syriacus-Arnevet*) are small-

er and greyer than the European ones, but have much the same habits. So far, however, I have never seen one of these boxing matches here, though I have watched them often in Europe. Now my tractor driver tells me he saw one for the first time the other day. He described it most graphically, adding that when the tractor came close the hares made off for about ten yards and resumed the boxing. The lady went with them and sat on her haunches, waiting for the outcome.

Yours etc.
P.A.

13th Concert of Chamber Music
F. Thurner, H. Berger, oboes;
F. Eitinger, G. Kochman, clarinets; M. Kohn, bassoon;
W. Levy, E. Molcho, horns (Tel Aviv Museum, March 18);
R. Hershkovitz, R. Kohn, E. Molcho, flutes (Tel Aviv Museum, March 19);
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